



NEONATAL MEDICATION GUIDELINE					
Levetiracetam					
Scope (Staff):	Nursing, Medical and Pharmacy Staff				
Scope (Area):	KEMH NICU, PCH NICU, NETS WA				
This document should be read in conjunction with the Disclaimer.					

# **Quick Links**

Dose Preparation & Side Effects & Monitoring

Administration Interactions

### Restrictions

# **Formulary: Restricted**

Requires Neonatologist or Neurologist review within 24 hours of initiation

# **Description**

Anticonvulsant

#### **Presentation**

Vial: 500mg/5mL = 100mg/mL
Oral solution: 100mg/mL

# **Storage**

Store at room temperature, below 25°C

#### Dose

### **Treatment of neonatal seizures**

IV/Oral:

Loading dose: 20 mg/kg

Repeat this dose after 30 minutes if seizures persist. It is essential to give a loading dose

Maintenance dose: 10 – 15 mg/kg/dose every 8 hours

The first maintenance dose is to be given 8 hours after the loading dose

Dose can be increased every 2 – 3 days to a maximum of **60 mg/kg/day** or after review by neurology

## **Dose Adjustment**

#### **Renal Impairment:**

Dose frequency should be reviewed in patients with renal impairment (consider extending interval to daily and consulting paediatric neurologist)

Adjust final concentration in fluid restricted infants (see *Preparation*)

## **Preparation**

#### <u>IV</u>

#### 5mg/mL Concentration

Take 1mL (100mg) of levetiracetam and dilute to 20mL with a compatible fluid Concentration = 100mg/20mL = 5mg/mL

#### 15mg/mL Concentration

Fluid restricted infants – a maximum final concentration of 15mg/mL is to be used

Take 1.5mL (150mg) and dilute to 10mL with a compatible fluid

Concentration =  $150 \text{mg}/10 \text{mL} = \frac{15 \text{mg/mL}}{15 \text{mg}/10 \text{mL}}$ 

#### Administration

#### IV

Administer over at least 15 minutes via a peripheral or central line

#### <u>Oral</u>

May be given at any time with regards to feeds

## **Compatible Fluids**

Glucose 5%, Sodium Chloride 0.9%

## **Y-Site Compatibility**

Refer to KEMH Neonatal Medication Guideline: Y-Site IV Compatibility in Neonates

#### **Side Effects**

**Common:** sedation, irritability, increased diastolic blood pressure

Serious: Steven Johnson Syndrome, agranulocytosis, hepatic failure

#### **Interactions**

Clearance may be increased by 30% with co-administration of phenobarbitone, carbamazepine and phenytoin

### **Monitoring**

Renal function, blood pressure, full blood picture, seizure control

#### Comments

Although similar dosing has been used in premature infants, there is minimal pharmacokinetic data in this population

If ceasing therapy, the dose should be reduced gradually as abrupt withdrawal may lead to increasing seizures. A general weaning regimen is 20-25% reduction per week over 4-5 weeks

Changing from IV to oral therapy does not require any dosage conversion

It is NOT necessary to perform routine drug levels unless specified by a neurologist

### Related Policies, Procedures & Guidelines

### **CAHS Clinical Practice Guidelines:**

**Neonatal Seizures** 

Medication Administration: Intramuscular, Subcutaneous, Intravascular

#### References

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Keywords	Levetiracetam, keppra, seizures							
Document Owner:	Head of Department - Neonatology							
Author/ Reviewer	KEMH & PCH Pharmacy/Neonatology Directorate							
Version Info:	Updated template, amended links							
Date First Issued:	September 2013	Last Reviewed:	02/04/2020		Review Date:	02/04/2023		
Endorsed by:	Neonatal Directo	rate Management (	Date:	April 2020				
NSQHS Standards Applicable:	Std 1: Clinical Governance			Std 5: Comprehensive Care				
	Std 2: Partnering with Consumers			Std 6: Communicating for Safety				
	Std 3: Preventing and Controlling Healthcare Associated Infection			Std 7: Blood Management				
	Std 4: Medication Safety			Std 8: Recognising and Responding to Acute Deterioration				
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